ASX Announcement & Media Release

11 December 2025

Fast Facts
ASX Code: EMR
Shares on issue: 660,477,660
Market Cap: ~A$3.6 billion
Cash, Bullion & Listed Investments (Sep25)
Cash: A$251.1m (US$165.8m)
Bullion: A$26.3m (US$17.3m)
Listed Investments: A$26.2m (US$17.3m)

Board & Management
Jay Hughes, Non-Executive Chairman
Morgan Hart, Managing Director
Mick Evans, Executive Director
Ross Stanley, Non-Executive Director
Billie Slott, Non-Executive Director
Michael Bowen, Non-Executive Director
Mark Clements, Company Secretary
Bernie Cleary, Operations Manager Okvau
Josh Redmond, Operations Manager DRGP
Brett Dunnachie, Chief Corporate Officer
Shannon Campbell, Chief Financial Officer

Company Highlights

Team
- Highly credentialed gold project operational and in-house development team;
- A proven history of building projects on time and on budget.

Gold Production
- Okvau Gold Mine commissioned on time on budget in 2021;
- ~450Koz gold produced project to date

Growth
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia:
  - Okvau Gold Mine reserve expansion;
  - Memot Project (100%) open pit indicated and inferred resource of 31.4Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 1.34Moz.
  - 1,190km² of prospective tenure.
- Significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia:
  - Dingo Range Gold Project located on the underexplored Dingo Range greenstone belt.
  - Dingo Range open pit measured, indicated and inferred resource of 40.1Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz.
  - 1,110km² of prospective tenure.

ESG
- Focussed on a net positive impact on near-mine environmental and social values by targeting strict compliance with corporate governance, international guidelines (IFC PS's) and local laws by engaging and collaborating with all stakeholders.
- Commitment to carbon neutral operations in Cambodia.

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Resource Drilling Update

Emerald Resources NL (ASX: EMR) ("**Emerald**" or "**Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's infill drill programs and the pending resource and reserve announcements at both the Company's 100% owned Dingo Range Gold Project (Australia) and 100% owned Memot Gold Project (Cambodia).

Dingo Range Gold Project (EMR:100%)

- **Completion of the near surface close spaced (12.5m by 25.0m), RC resource infill program at the Boundary and Neptune Prospects;**
- **Infill program designed to give confidence in proposed grade control drill spacing and to assist in reserve modifiers including ore loss and dilution;**
- **Significant results from the program include:**
  - **8m @ 15.69g/t Au from 51.0m (RC25BDY305);**
  - **21m @ 5.77g/t Au from 20.0m including 3.0m @ 33.59g/t Au from 22m (RC25BDY417) ;**
  - **16m @ 7.33g/t Au from 42.0m (RC25NPT243);**
  - **17m @ 6.77g/t Au from 83.0m including 7m @ 15.25g/t Au from 88.0m (RC25BDY389);**
  - **6m @ 11.97g/t Au from 55.0m (RC25BDY296) (EOH);**
  - **19m @ 3.60g/t Au from 28.0m (RC25NPT257);**
  - **12m @ 5.62g/t Au from 11.0m (RC25NPT256);**
  - **3m @ 21.42g/t Au from 50.0m (RC25BDY309);**
  - **3m @ 18.17g/t Au from 22.0m (RC25BDY277);**
  - **10m @ 5.18g/t Au from 17.0m (RC25BDY389);**
  - **12m @ 4.20g/t Au from 54.0m (RC25BDY389); and**
  - **8m @ 6.21g/t Au from 215.0m (RC25BDY392).**
- **Results will be incorporated into the current resource update, expected to be materially complete by year end and finalised for release in January 2026;**
- **Emerald's maiden ore reserve to follow the resource update and support the finalisation of the studies.**

Memot Gold Project (EMR:100%)

- **Commenced close space RC drill program (12.5m by 25.0m) late November 2025 (all results pending) along with updates assays results from recently completed exploration programs to expand the Memot gold deposit;**
- **Significant results from the programs to be included in the upcoming resource update include:**
  - **0.6m @ 48.60g/t Au from 649m (RCDD25MMT237);**
  - **5.4m @ 4.92g/t Au from 520.4m (RCDD25MMT265);**
  - **3.6m @ 7.17g/t Au from 585.6m (DD25MMT426);**
  - **0.8m @ 31.40g/t Au from 637.6m (RCDD25MMT237);**
  - **5.2m @ 4.73g/t Au from 144.8m (DD25MMT426);**
  - **1.6m @ 14.14g/t Au from 215.4m (DD25MMT437);**
  - **19.0m @ 1.12g/t Au from 477m (RCDD25MMT246); and**
  - **1.8m @ 11.28g/t Au and 0.85% Cu from 556.2m (RCDD25MMT158).**
- **Results to be included in the current resource which is expected to be materially complete by year end and finalised for release in January 2026;**
- **Maiden ore reserve to follow the resource update to underpin the finalisation of studies.**

Emerald's Managing Director, Morgan Hart, commented:

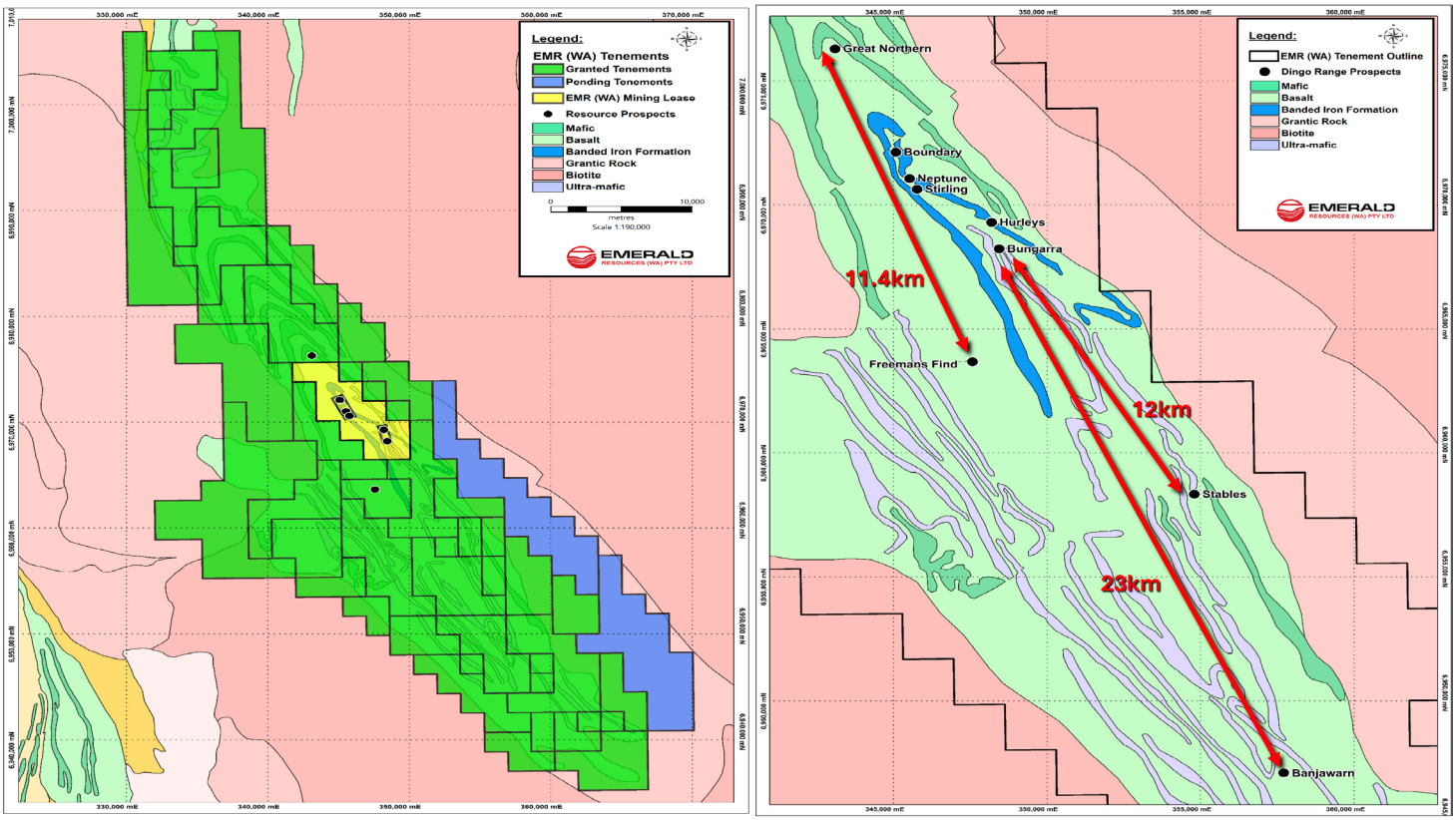
"We are pleased with the outcomes from the close space drill programs received to date aimed at defining grade control parameters, adding confidence to early access mining areas and helping to define reserve mining modifiers including ore loss percentage and dilution. Results are feeding directly into the mineral resource updates, currently being finalised for both the Dingo Range and Memot Gold Projects. The updated mineral resource statements, together with maiden ore reserves for each project, are scheduled for release in January 2026 and will provide the foundation for completion of our ongoing development studies.

"It is a busy and exciting period of growth for Emerald as we prepare to commence full development activities across both projects in 2026. With these milestones in sight, we remain firmly on track to achieve our stated objective of becoming a 300koz to 400koz per annum gold producer."

Dingo Range Gold Project, Western Australia (EMR: 100%)

The Dingo Range Gold Project consists of 42 exploration licences (including two (2) applications) and four (4) mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with 1,110km^2 of tenure (refer Figure 1) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. The Project includes the Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurleys, Bungarra, Great Northern and Freeman's Find gold deposits, included in the Dingo Range Resource Estimate, extending over a 11.4km strike length.

Figure 1 | Dingo Range Tenement Map with the prospect locations



The Dingo Range Gold Deposits, located within the Dingo Range Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia, lie in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, one of the world's premier gold provinces. These deposits, hosted within the Dingo Range and Wonganoo Shear Zones, are structurally controlled, orogenic-style gold deposits. Mineralisation occurs in banded iron formations, mafic volcanic rocks, and intrusive bodies, with significant deformation and metamorphism shaping the volcanic and sedimentary sequences of the region.

Dingo Range, Boundary and Neptune Infill RC Drill Program

The Company is pleased to announce the completion of 18,358m (278 collars) of infill reverse circulation (RC) drilling across the Boundary and Neptune resources. The close-spaced program, drilled predominantly on a 12.5m by 25m spacing, was aimed at defining grade control parameters, adding confidence to early access mining areas and helping to define reserve mining modifiers like ore loss percentage and dilution.

The program has returned several high-grade and significant intercepts (refer to Figures 2 to 8 and Appendix One), including:

- **8.0m @ 15.69g/t Au from 51.0m (RC25BDY305);**
- **21.0m @ 5.77g/t Au from 20.0m including 3m @ 33.59g/t Au from 22.0m (RC25BDY417);**
- **16.0m @ 7.33g/t Au from 42.0m (RC25NPT243);**
- **17.0m @ 6.77g/t Au from 83.0m including 7m @ 15.25g/t Au from 88.0m (RC25BDY389);**
- **6.0m @ 11.97g/t Au from 55.0m (RC25BDY296)(EOH);**
- **19.0m @ 3.60g/t Au from 28.0m (RC25NPT257);**
- **12.0m @ 5.62g/t Au from 11.0m (RC25NPT256);**
- **3.0m @ 21.42g/t Au from 50.0m (RC25BDY309);**
- **3.0m @ 18.17g/t Au from 22.0m (RC25BDY277);**
- **10.0m @ 5.18g/t Au from 17.0m (RC25BDY389);**
- **12.0m @ 4.20g/t Au from 54.0m (RC25BDY389);**
- **8.0m @ 6.21g/t Au from 215.0m (RC25BDY392);**
- **16.0m @ 2.85g/t Au from 43.0m (RC25BDY434);**
- **13.0m @ 2.99g/t Au from 46.0m (RC25BDY350);**
- **13.0m @ 2.98g/t Au from 6.0m (RC25NPT240);**
- **9.0m @ 4.29g/t Au from 25.0m (RC25NPT249);**
- **10.0m @ 3.68g/t Au from 110.0m (RC25BDY321);**
- **8.0m @ 4.66g/t Au from 23.0m (RC25NPT204);**
- **16.0m @ 2.28g/t Au from 122.0m (RC25NPT289);**
- **24.0m @ 1.40g/t Au from 8.0m (RC25BDY419);**
- **13.0m @ 2.51g/t Au from 67.0m (RC25BDY321);**
- **11.0m @ 2.96g/t Au from 18.0m (RC25BDY324);**
- **9.0m @ 3.29g/t Au from 26.0m (RC25NPT284);**
- **15.0m @ 1.92g/t Au from 31.0m (RC25BDY415);**
- **10.0m @ 2.80g/t Au from 6.0m (RC25BDY408);**
- **11.0m @ 2.49g/t Au from 36.0m (RC25NPT221);**
- **12.0m @ 2.21g/t Au from 47.0m (RC25NPT258);**
- **2.0m @ 13.74g/t Au from 68.0m (RC25NPT289);**
- **16.0m @ 1.55g/t Au from 43.0m (RC25BDY437);**
- **2.0m @ 12.27g/t Au from 32.0m (RC25NPT210);**
- **13.0m @ 1.88g/t Au from 48.0m (RC25BDY366)(EOH);**
- **4.0m @ 5.68g/t Au from 111.0m (RC25BDY387);**
- **20.0m @ 1.17g/t Au from 96.0m (RC25NPT229);**
- **13.0m @ 1.67g/t Au from 46.0m (RC25NPT195);**
- **6.0m @ 3.31g/t Au from 49.0m (RC25BDY439);**
- **4.0m @ 4.97g/t Au from 49.0m (RC25NPT228).**

These strong results further support the current Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of 40.1Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 1.36Moz (lower cut-off grade 0.45g/t Au), including a higher-grade component of 23.2Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 1.07Moz (lower cut-off grade 0.7g/t Au) (refer ASX announcements dated 23 July 2025 and 27 August 2025).

The drilling has also delineated areas of previously untested mineralisation (refer to Figures 2 to 8). The new data will contribute to increase confidence in ore loss and dilution parameters for incorporation into future Ore Reserve calculations.

Since the previous resource update in July 2025, the Company has completed an additional 25,092m of drilling across the Boundary and Neptune Prospects, including the infill program. In addition, a further 9,000m of drilling from the Freemans Find Prospect will be incorporated into the next MRE and subsequent Ore Reserve update, which is scheduled for release in January 2026.

Significant intercepts previously reported since the July 2025 MRE to be included in the forthcoming MRE update include:

- **109.8m @ 1.30g/t Au from 432.2m (RCDD23BDY064);**
- **27.0m @ 2.10g/t Au from 685.0m including 5.30m @ 6.46g/t Au from 686.0m (RCDD22BDY018);**
- **9.85m @ 5.04g/t Au from 330.15m including 2.85m @ 13.32g/t Au from 330.15m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **14.0m @ 3.55g/t Au from 401.0m including 2.10m @ 19.86g/t Au from 407.0m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **4.2m @ 9.92g/t Au from 579.0m including 2.20m @ 18.58g/t Au from 581.0m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **8.4m @ 3.28g/t Au from 427.2m including 0.85m @ 25.30g/t Au from 429.25m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **26.46m @ 1.03g/t Au from 368.54m (RCDD23BDY078);**
- **0.5m @ 38.50g/t Au from 523.5m (RCDD22BDY018);**
- **6.0m @ 1.95g/t Au from 365.0m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **0.9m @ 13.80g/t Au from 574.0m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **17.0m @ 0.63g/t Au from 376.0m (DDRE-BDRC0061);**
- **6.05m @ 1.82g/t Au from 369.95m (RCDD25BDY239);**
- **6.0m @ 1.59g/t Au from 663.0m (RCDD22BDY018); and**
- **0.55m @ 18.20g/t Au from 636.75m (DDRE-BDRC0061).**

Refer to ASX announcements 30 June 2025 and 7 October 2025

Figure 2 | Plan view of Boundary and Neptune drill collars with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)

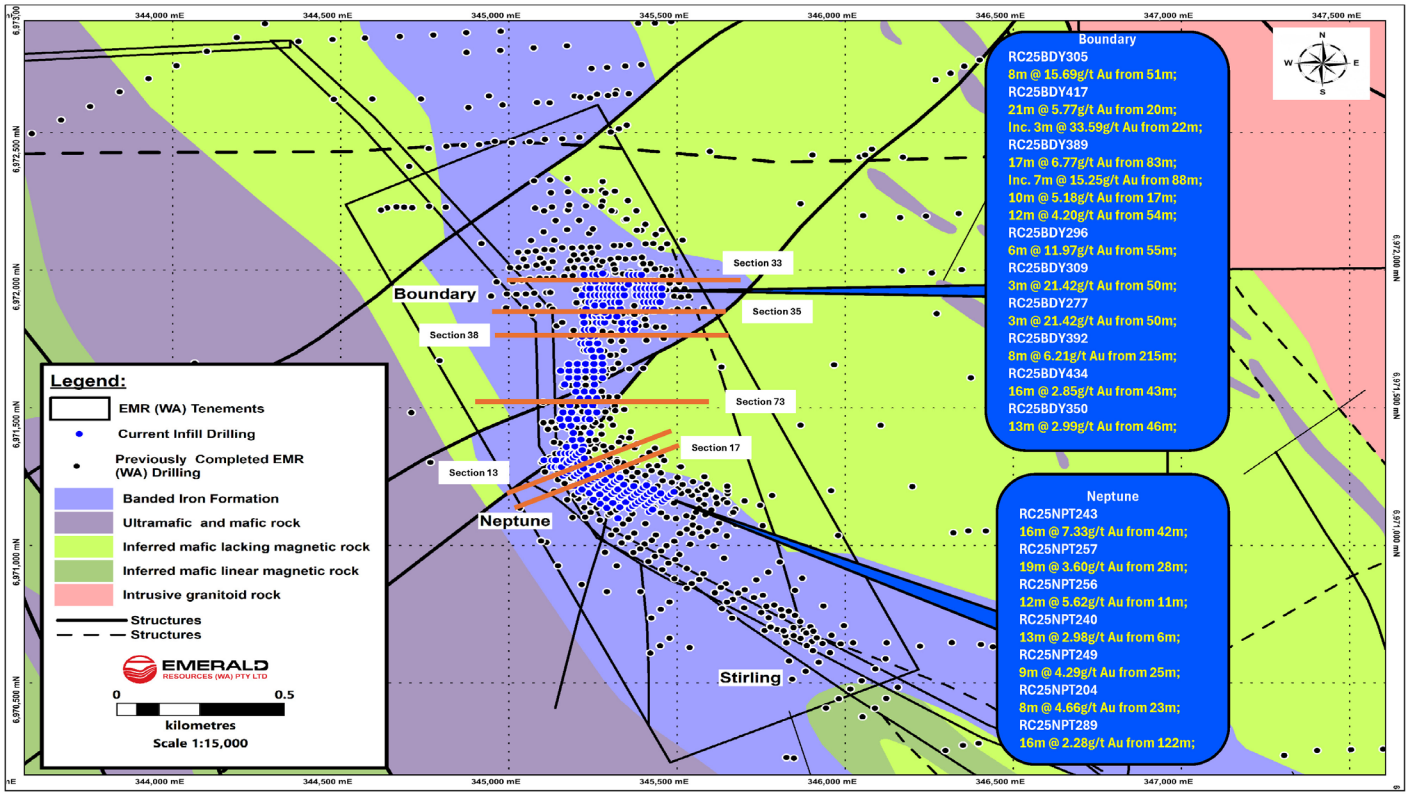


Figure 3 | Boundary Prospect cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) (Plan view)

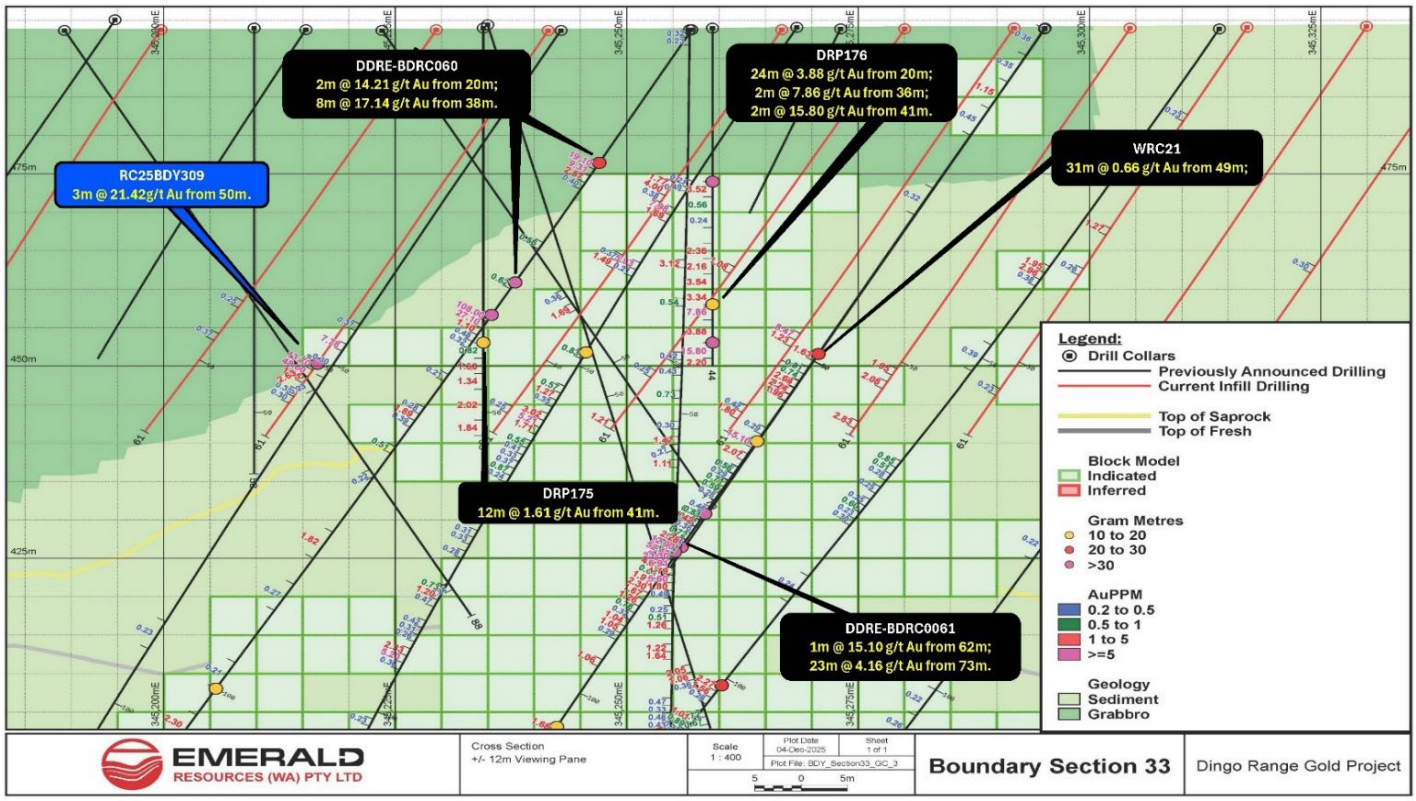


Figure 4 | Boundary Prospect cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) (Plan view)

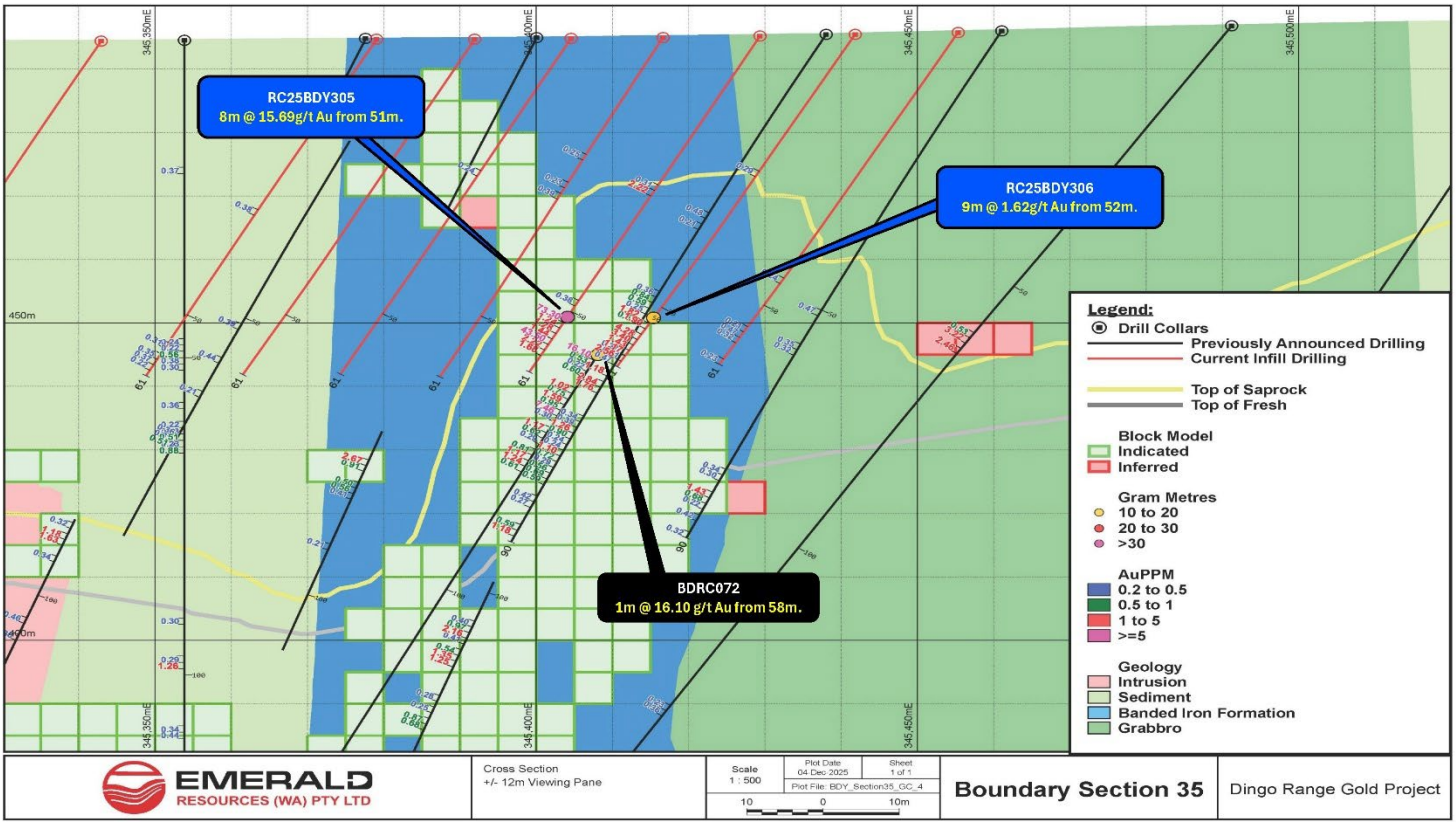


Figure 5 | Boundary Prospect cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) (Plan view)

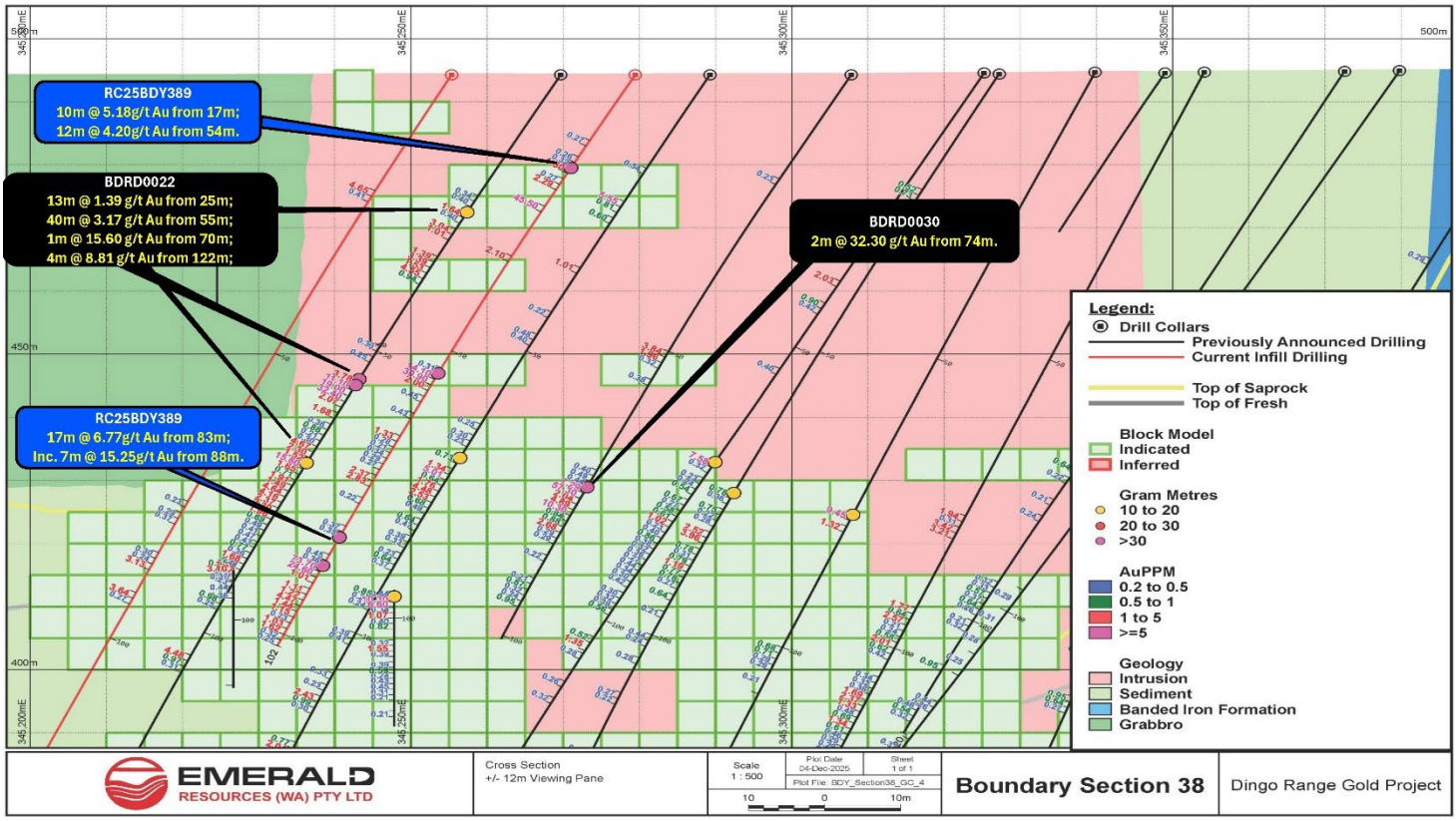


Figure 6 | Boundary Prospect cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One) (Plan view)

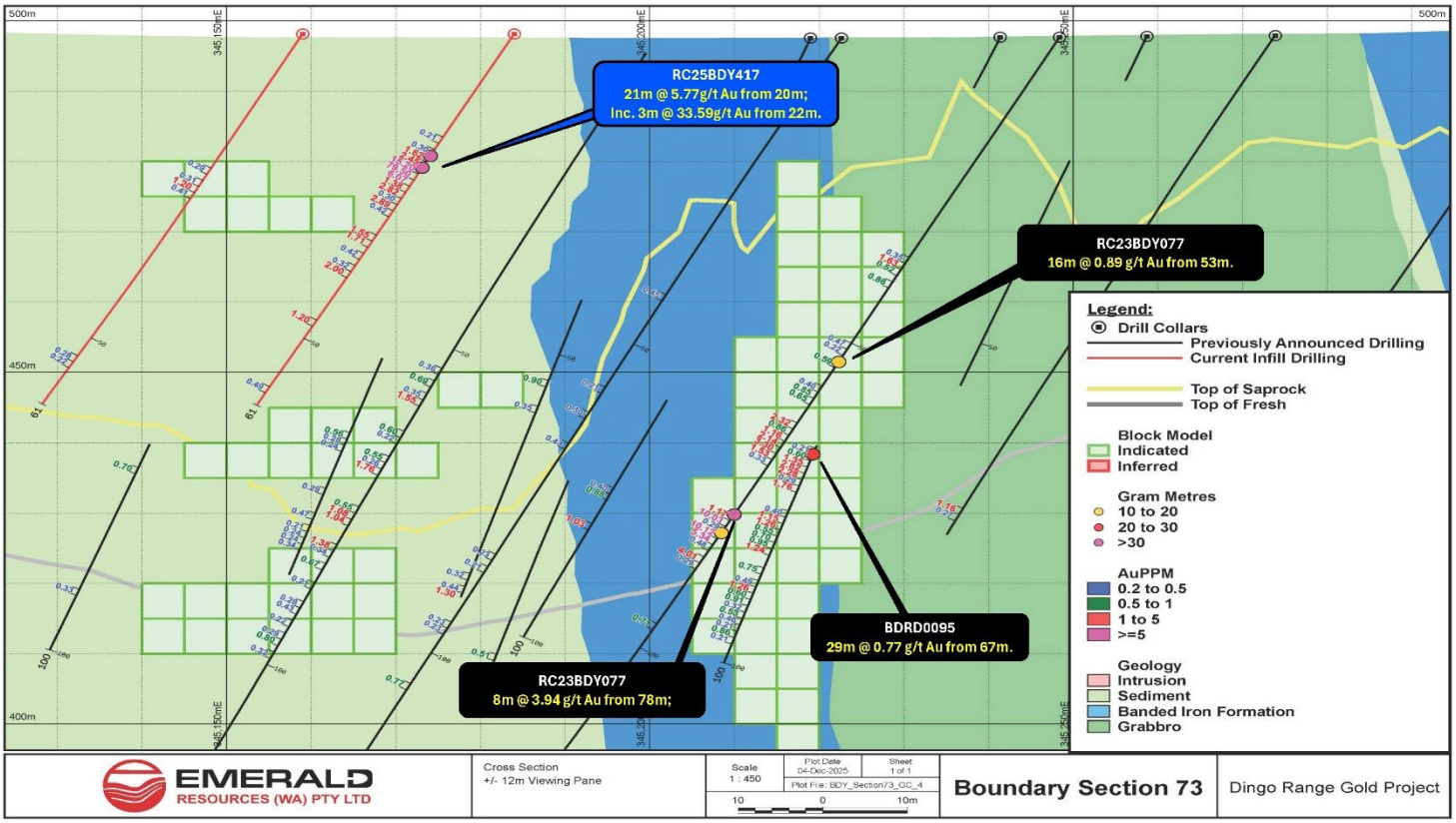


Figure 7 | Neptune Prospect cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)

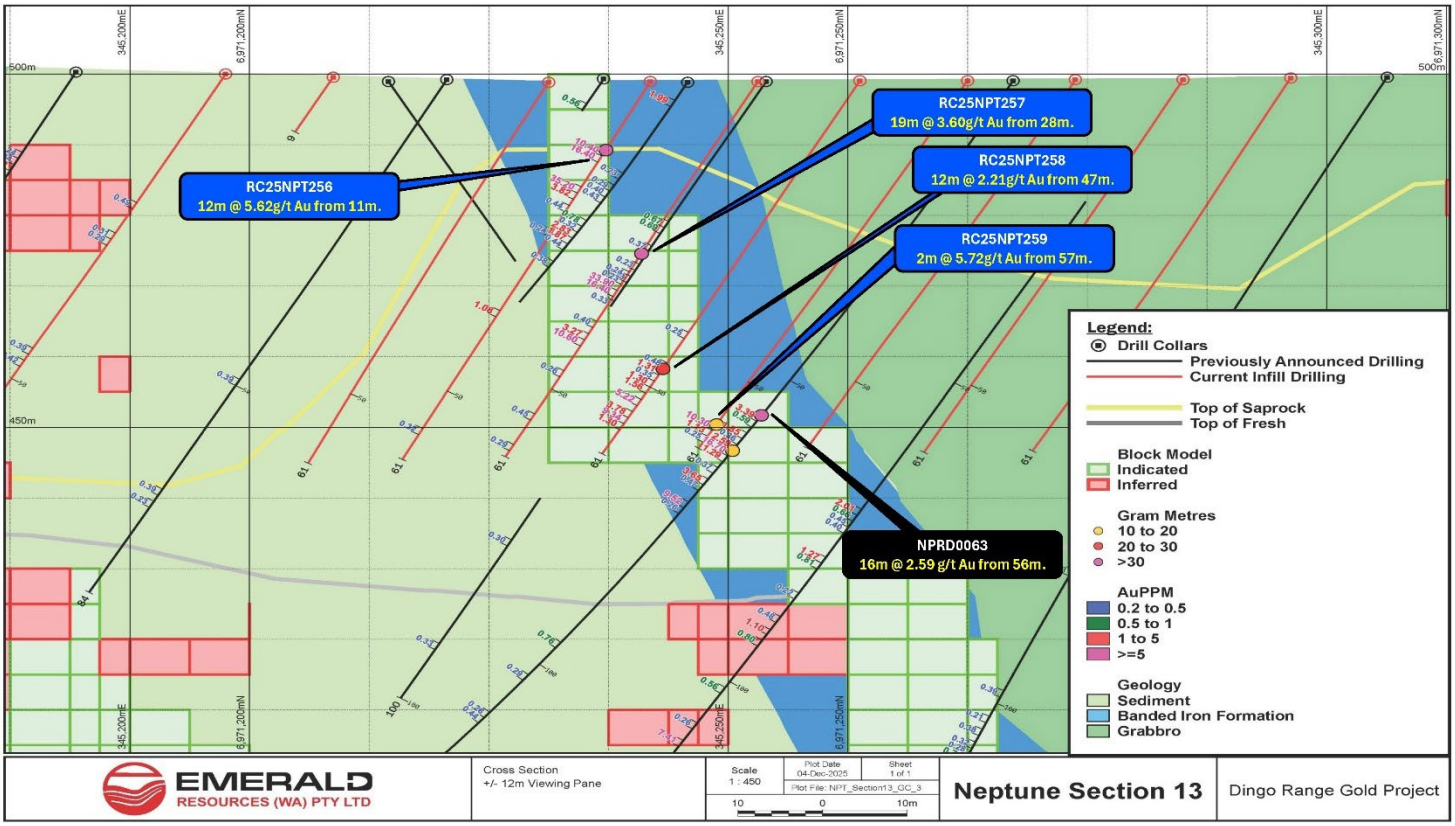
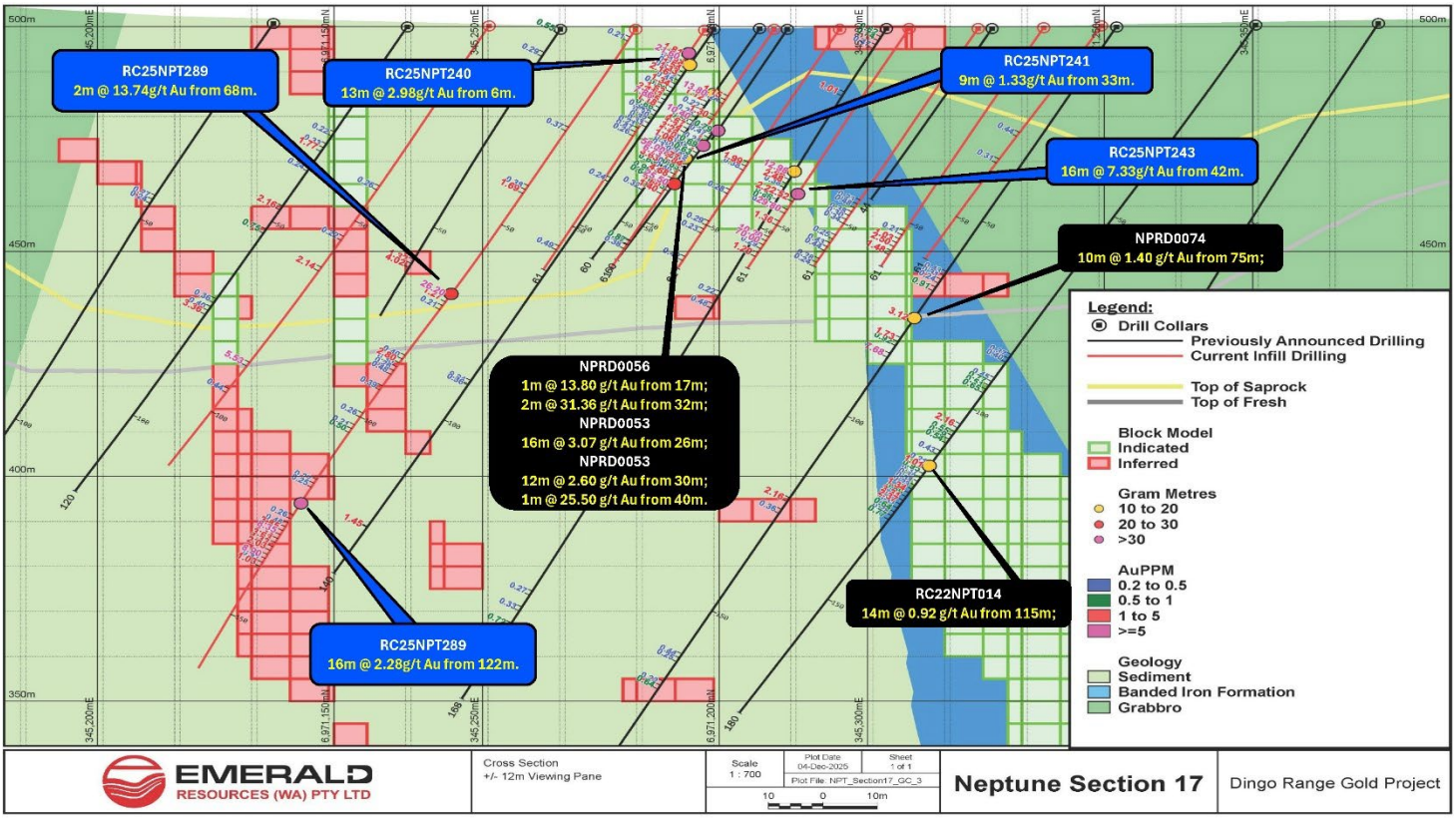


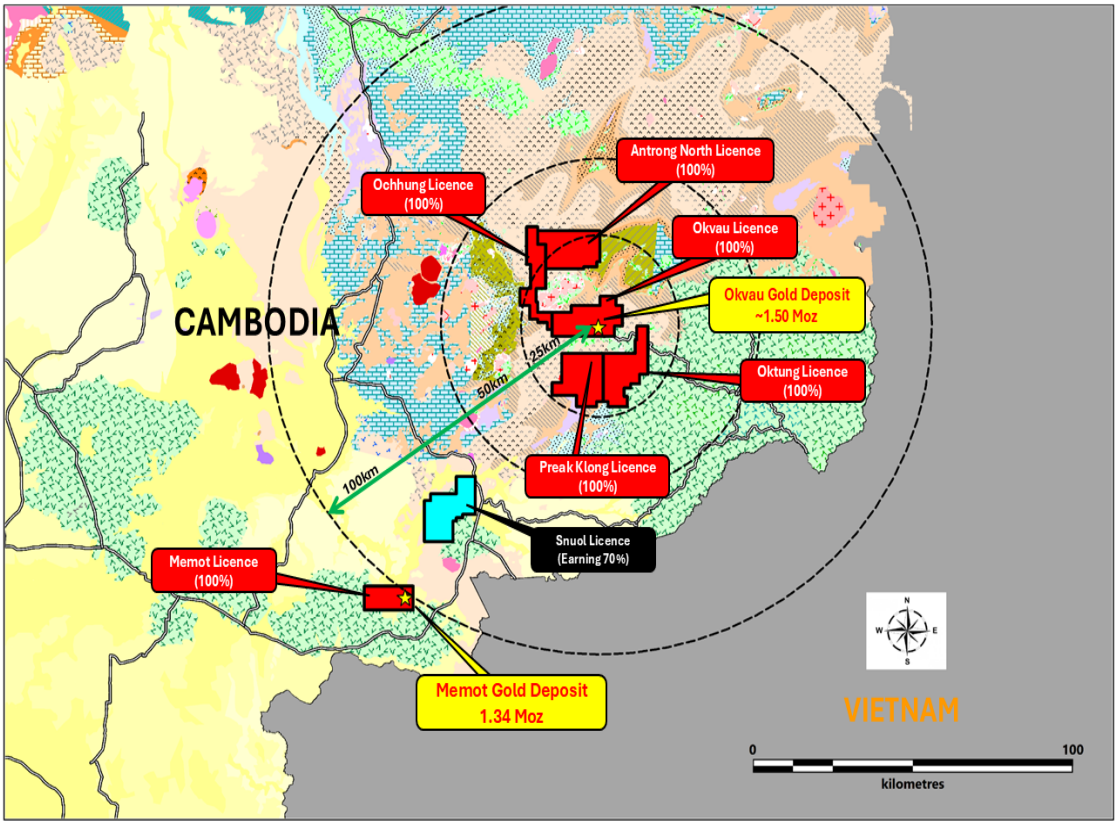
Figure 8 | Neptune Prospect cross section with recent significant results in blue (refer Appendix One)



Exploration Activities – Cambodian Gold Projects

Emerald's exploration tenements, which comprise of a combination of eight (8) 100% owned granted mining and exploration licences, and a further one (1) exploration licence subject to a joint venture agreement (with EMR earning majority ownership), cover a combined area of 1,190km^2 in Cambodia.

Figure 9 | Cambodian Gold Project Locations



Memot Gold Project, Cambodia – (EMR: 100%)

In July 2025 the Company announced an Indicated and Inferred MRE of 31.4Mt at 1.3g/t Au with 1.34Moz (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade). This includes high grade resource of 16.9Mt @ 1.9g/t Au for 1.03Moz (at a 0.9g/t Au cut-off grade) at the Memot Gold Project, (refer ASX announcement dated 23 July 2025).

As previously announced (refer to ASX announcement 7 October 2025), the Company has completed all planned drilling targeting depth and strike extensions at the Memot Resource. Drilling at Memot now totals 129,854m across 446 drill collars, comprising 93,741m of surface diamond drilling (262 collars), 11,330m of RC drilling (113 collars) and 24,783m of RC pre-collars with diamond tails (71 collars), with 44 holes for 20,465m to be incorporated into the forthcoming MRE for the Memot Gold Project.

Recent significant intercepts returned include:

- **0.6m @ 48.60g/t Au from 649m (RCDD25MMT237)[1]**
- **5.4m @ 4.92g/t Au from 520.4m (RCDD25MMT265)[1]**
- **3.6m @ 7.17g/t Au from 585.6m (DD25MMT426)[1]**
- **0.8m @ 31.40g/t Au from 637.6m (RCDD25MMT237)[1]**
- **5.2m @ 4.73g/t Au from 144.8m (DD25MMT426)[1]**
- **1.6m @ 14.14g/t Au from 215.4m (DD25MMT437)[1]**
- **19.0m @ 1.12g/t Au from 477m (RCDD25MMT246)[1]**
- **1.8m @ 11.28g/t Au and 0.85% Cu from 556.2m (RCDD25MMT158)[2]***
- **1.0m @ 17.80g/t Au from 34.0m (RC25MMT451)[2]**
- **2.0m @ 8.55g/t Au from 61.0m (RC25MMT446)[2]**
- **3.2m @ 3.52g/t Au from 193.0m (DD25MMT413)[2]**
- **1.4m @ 6.94g/t Au from 444.0m (RCDD25MMT158)[2]**

Refer ASX announcements dated 7 October 2025[1] and Appendix Three[2]. *Significant intercept previously reported in 7 October 2025 with Multielement assays pending.

Figure 10 | Memot recent significant intersections returned in the reporting period (blue – refer Appendix Three) and previously announced (black - refer ASX announcements 30 October 2023, 4 July 2023, 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 24 April 2025, 30 June 2025 and 7 October 2025)

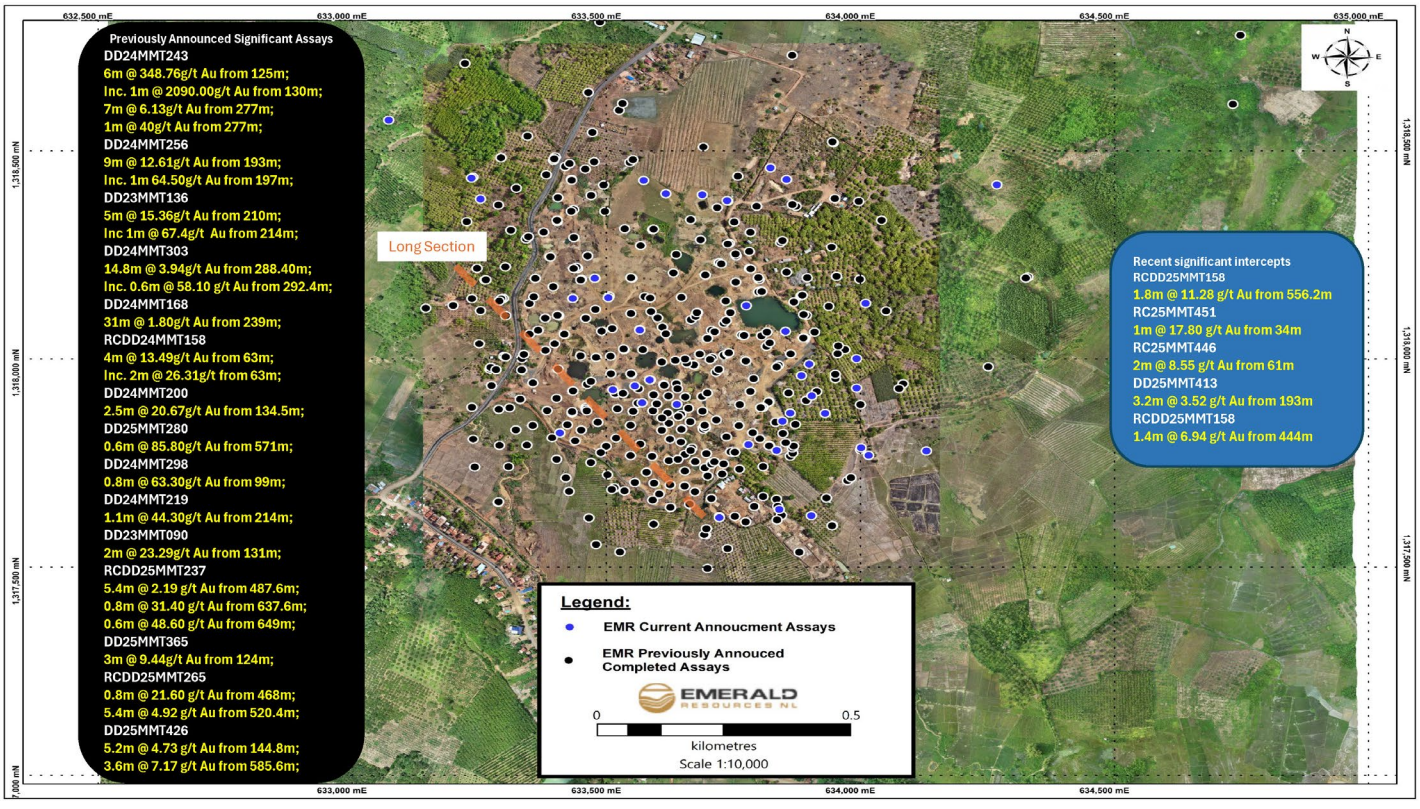
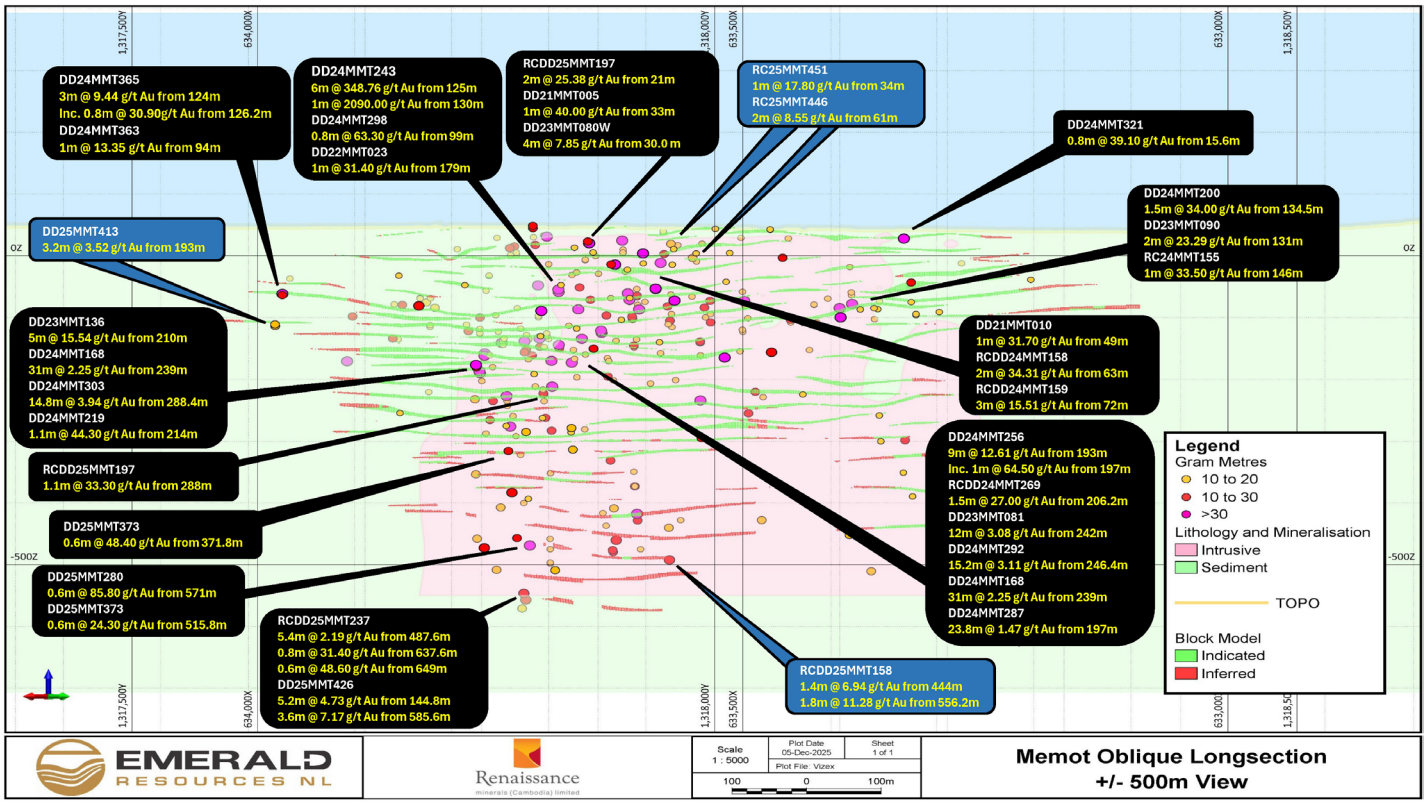


Figure 11 | Long section of the Memot Resource with previously announced significant intercepts (black - refer 29 July 2024, 30 October 2024, 13 December 2024, 28 January 2025, 24 April 2025, 30 June 2025 and 7 October 2025) and significant intercepts from the current reporting period (blue - refer Appendix Three)



A ~16,000m infill drilling program has now commenced, designed with the same objectives as the recently completed close-spaced program at the Company's Dingo Range operation. This drilling is on a 12.5m by 25m grid and is intended to further improve confidence in the existing MRE and provide additional data to refine ore loss and dilution parameters for incorporation into future Ore Reserve calculations.

Upon completion, the results from this program will be incorporated into the next planned Mineral Resource update, scheduled for completion and release in January 2026 which will be followed by Emerald's maiden ore reserve for the Project.

This ASX release was authorised on behalf of the Emerald Board by: Morgan Hart Managing Director.

For further information please contact
Emerald Resources NL

Morgan Hart
Managing Director

About Emerald Resources NL

Overview

Emerald is a developer and explorer of gold projects. Emerald's Okvau Gold Project in Cambodia was commissioned in June 2021 and in full production by September 2021. Emerald has now poured over 450koz of gold from its operations.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Cambodia through its holdings in a number of other projects which are made up of a combination of granted mining and exploration licences (100% owned by Emerald) and interests in joint venture agreements. Together, Emerald's interests in its Cambodian Projects covers a combined area of 1,190km^2.

Emerald has significant exploration and resource growth potential in Australia with its highly prospective Western Australian gold project, the Dingo Range Gold Project which covers 1,110km^2 of the entire Dingo Range greenstone belt.

Emerald has a highly experienced management team, undoubtedly one of the best credentialed gold development teams in Australia with a proven history of developing projects successfully, quickly and cost effectively. They are a team of highly competent mining engineers and geologists who have overseen the successful development of gold projects in developing countries such as the Bonikro Gold Project in Cote d'Ivoire for Equigold NL, Moolart Well, Garden Well and Rosemont Gold Projects with Regis Resources Limited, and more recently the Okvau Gold Mine in Cambodia.

Table 2 | Emerald Global Ore Resource Estimate – June 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off Aug/t	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Okvau (CMB)	0.50	3.7	0.7	90	10.5	2.0	680	1.2	5.0	190	15.4	1.9	960
Memot (CMB)	0.50	-	-	-	22.1	1.4	980	9.2	1.2	370	31.4	1.3	1,340
Dingo Range (AUS)	0.45	0.2	0.9	10	22.1	1.1	810	17.6	1.0	550	40.1	1.1	1,360
Total		**3.9**	**0.7**	**90**	**54.7**	**1.4**	**2,460**	**28.0**	**1.2**	**1,110**	**86.9**	**1.3**	**3,660**

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 3 | Okvau Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025)

		Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
Resource Type	Cut Off Aug/t	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Stockpiles	0.5	3.7	0.7	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	0.7	90
Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	9.9	1.8	560	0.1	1.1	-	9.9	1.8	560
Underground	3.0	-	-	-	0.6	6.1	120	1.1	5.2	190	1.7	5.5	310
Total		**3.7**	**0.7**	**90**	**10.5**	**2.0**	**680**	**1.2**	**5.0**	**190**	**15.4**	**1.9**	**960**

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

Table 4 | Okvau Ore Reserve Estimate – June 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 27 August 2025)

Resources Type	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (Koz)
Proven	3.7	0.7	90
Probable	9.9	1.8	560
Total	**13.6**	**1.5**	**650**

The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Errors of summation may occur due to rounding

Forward Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company and which may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned to not place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements in this document to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Dingo Range exploration and drill results (Appendix One) and Cambodian recent drilling (Appendix Three) is based on information compiled by Mr Keith King, who is an employee to the Company and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keith King has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Keith King has reviewed the contents of this release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr King has reviewed the contents of this news release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

This document should be read in conjunction with Emerald's other periodic and continuous disclosure announcements lodged with the ASX, which will be available on Emerald's website.

To the extent that announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new material information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This document contains information extracted from the following ASX market announcements:

- Quarterly Activities Report dated 28 April 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 26 July 2017;
- Quarterly Activities Report dated 29 January 2021;
- Exploration Results Continue to Demonstrate Strong Potential dated 29 July 2022;
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Okvau and Bullseye dated 7 October 2022
- Significant Gold Exploration Results at Bullseye and Memot dated 31 January 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 28 April 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 4 July 2023;
- Okvau Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update dated 31 August 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 30 October 2023;
- Maiden Memot Gold Project Resource Statement dated 21 December 2023;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 24 January 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 18 April 2024;
- Significant Exploration Results Continue at EMR Prospects dated 29 July 2024;
- EMR Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 30 October 2024;
- Quarterly Report dated 31 October 2024;
- Memot Gold Project Resource Increases by 120% to 1.03Moz dated 13 December 2024;
- Maiden Gold Resource of 1.01Moz at Dingo Range Gold Project dated 24 December 2024;
- Emerald Continues Exploration Success in Australia and Cambodia dated 28 January 2025;
- Okvau Gold Mine Ore Reserve Increased by 245Koz dated 10 February 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 24 April 2025;
- Quarterly Report dated 29 April 2025;
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 30 June 2025;
- Significant Resource Growth at Memot and Dingo Range 23 July 2025;
- Annual Report 27 August 2025; and
- Exploration and Resource Drilling Update 7 October 2025.

Appendix One | New Drill Results from Recent Drilling at Boundary and Neptune Prospects (>2 gram metre Au)

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Boundary	RC25BDY305	345,429	6,971,913	495	271	-61	61	51	59	8.0	15.69
Boundary	RC25BDY417	345,184	6,971,438	498	271	-60	61	20	41	21.0	5.77
	including							22	25	3.0	33.59
Neptune	RC25NPT243	345,305	6,971,225	500	226	-60	61	42	58	16.0	7.33
Boundary	RC25BDY389	345,279	6,971,876	494	270	-60	102	83	100	17.0	6.77
	including							88	95	7.0	15.25
Boundary	RC25BDY296	345,280	6,971,912	494	271	-61	61	55	61	6.0	11.97
Neptune	RC25NPT257	345,252	6,971,243	499	226	-61	61	28	47	19.0	3.60
Neptune	RC25NPT256	345,243	6,971,234	499	223	-62	61	11	23	12.0	5.62
Boundary	RC25BDY309	345,242	6,971,938	494	270	-61	61	50	53	3.0	21.42
Boundary	RC25BDY277	345,267	6,971,865	494	267	-61	61	22	25	3.0	18.17
Boundary	RC25BDY389	345,279	6,971,876	494	270	-60	102	17	27	10.0	5.18
Boundary	RC25BDY389	345,279	6,971,876	494	270	-60	102	54	66	12.0	4.20
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	215	223	8.0	6.21
Boundary	RC25BDY434	345,249	6,971,563	496	270	-60	61	43	59	16.0	2.85
Boundary	RC25BDY350	345,417	6,971,937	495	270	-60	61	46	59	13.0	2.99
Neptune	RC25NPT240	345,279	6,971,198	499	225	-60	61	6	19	13.0	2.98
Neptune	RC25NPT249	345,267	6,971,221	499	228	-61	61	25	34	9.0	4.29
Boundary	RC25BDY321	345,309	6,971,839	495	270	-60	150	110	120	10.0	3.68
Neptune	RC25NPT204	345,403	6,971,180	501	227	-61	60	23	31	8.0	4.66
Neptune	RC25NPT289	345,270	6,971,189	499	226	-61	175	122	138	16.0	2.28
Boundary	RC25BDY419	345,177	6,971,463	497	271	-60	61	8	32	24.0	1.40
Boundary	RC25BDY321	345,309	6,971,839	495	270	-60	150	67	80	13.0	2.51
Boundary	RC25BDY324	345,245	6,971,713	495	273	-59	60	18	29	11.0	2.96
Neptune	RC25NPT284	345,192	6,971,323	498	226	-61	61	26	35	9.0	3.29
Boundary	RC25BDY415	345,241	6,971,412	498	274	-61	61	31	46	15.0	1.92
Boundary	RC25BDY408	345,177	6,971,313	498	270	-60	61	6	16	10.0	2.80
Neptune	RC25NPT221	345,362	6,971,211	500	228	-61	60	36	47	11.0	2.49
Neptune	RC25NPT258	345,261	6,971,251	499	227	-60	61	47	59	12.0	2.21
Neptune	RC25NPT289	345,270	6,971,189	499	226	-61	175	68	70	2.0	13.74
Boundary	RC25BDY437	345,254	6,971,588	496	271	-61	61	43	59	16.0	1.55
Neptune	RC25NPT210	345,365	6,971,178	500	225	-60	60	32	34	2.0	12.27
Boundary	RC25BDY366	345,407	6,971,963	495	272	-60	61	48	61	13.0	1.88
Boundary	RC25BDY387	345,259	6,971,851	494	270	-62	120	111	115	4.0	5.68
Neptune	RC25NPT229	345,291	6,971,140	500	230	-60	145	96	116	20.0	1.17
Neptune	RC25NPT195	345,424	6,971,167	501	226	-61	60	46	59	13.0	1.67
Boundary	RC25BDY439	345,178	6,971,613	496	272	-61	60	49	55	6.0	3.31
Neptune	RC25NPT228	345,341	6,971,225	500	227	-61	60	49	53	4.0	4.97
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC079	345,568	6,972,066	499	264	-60	514	418	434	16.0	1.18
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	197	210	13.0	1.46
Neptune	RC25NPT274	345,161	6,971,257	500	226	-61	61	15	20	5.0	3.79
Neptune	RC25NPT279	345,215	6,971,311	498	226	-61	61	43	49	6.0	3.12
Boundary	RC25BDY387	345,259	6,971,851	494	270	-62	120	73	86	13.0	1.36
Boundary	RC25BDY390	345,284	6,971,850	495	270	-60	150	124	144	20.0	0.88
Boundary	RC25BDY433	345,224	6,971,563	496	268	-60	61	15	21	6.0	2.96
Neptune	RC25NPT222	345,371	6,971,219	501	224	-60	60	54	59	5.0	3.66

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Boundary	RC25BDY289	345,426	6,971,888	495	273	-61	61	44	57	13.0	1.31
Boundary	RC25BDY427	345,224	6,971,513	496	272	-61	61	9	24	15.0	1.15
Boundary	RC25BDY441	345,253	6,971,613	496	273	-60	60	38	45	7.0	2.37
Neptune	RC25NPT276	345,178	6,971,274	499	225	-60	61	57	61	4.0	4.14
Boundary	RC25BDY322	345,343	6,971,912	494	268	-60	120	81	103	22.0	0.73
Neptune	RC25NPT223	345,271	6,971,155	500	227	-60	60	51	53	2.0	8.02
Boundary	RC25BDY306	345,442	6,971,913	496	271	-60	61	52	61	9.0	1.62
Boundary	RC25BDY312	345,226	6,971,737	495	267	-59	84	68	74	6.0	2.42
Boundary	RC25BDY351	345,430	6,971,937	495	270	-60	61	43	59	16.0	0.96
Boundary	RC25BDY428	345,249	6,971,513	496	270	-60	61	48	60	12.0	1.24
Neptune	RC25NPT196	345,433	6,971,176	501	227	-60	60	44	60	16.0	0.95
Neptune	RC25NPT213	345,392	6,971,205	501	228	-60	60	42	58	16.0	0.93
Neptune	RC25NPT247	345,239	6,971,194	500	227	-60	61	46	48	2.0	7.42
Boundary	RC25BDY276	345,256	6,971,864	494	267	-61	61	20	25	5.0	2.88
Boundary	RC25BDY296	345,280	6,971,912	494	271	-61	61	18	24	6.0	2.30
Boundary	RC25BDY349	345,405	6,971,937	495	272	-59	61	27	35	8.0	1.72
Boundary	RC25BDY444	345,179	6,971,638	496	270	-60	60	49	51	2.0	7.18
Neptune	RC25NPT251	345,286	6,971,241	499	224	-62	61	48	55	7.0	1.94
Boundary	RC25BDY298	345,304	6,971,912	494	271	-61	61	59	61	2.0	6.26
Neptune	RC25NPT231	345,324	6,971,102	501	228	-61	145	118	129	11.0	1.18
Boundary	RC25BDY294	345,254	6,971,913	494	271	-60	61	55	61	6.0	2.08
Boundary	RC25BDY438	345,181	6,971,513	498	270	-61	61	15	25	10.0	1.19
Neptune	RC25NPT226	345,315	6,971,199	500	228	-60	60	22	29	7.0	1.71
Neptune	RC25NPT241	345,288	6,971,207	499	226	-60	61	33	42	9.0	1.33
Boundary	RCDD24BDY142	345,454	6,972,151	498	225	-60	430	356	370	14.0	0.83
Boundary	RC25BDY349	345,405	6,971,937	495	272	-59	61	52	61	9.0	1.18
Boundary	RC25BDY384	345,296	6,971,836	494	274	-61	60	21	23	2.0	5.33
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	123	134	11.0	1.01
Neptune	RC25NPT220	345,352	6,971,200	500	230	-61	60	40	42	2.0	5.38
Neptune	RC25NPT259	345,270	6,971,260	499	226	-60	61	57	59	2.0	5.72
Boundary	RC25BDY281	345,263	6,971,887	494	272	-60	61	18	21	3.0	3.21
Boundary	RC25BDY284	345,301	6,971,886	494	271	-60	61	50	54	4.0	2.47
Boundary	RC25BDY286	345,327	6,971,887	494	273	-61	61	18	19	1.0	10.20
Boundary	RC25BDY311	345,214	6,971,737	495	269	-60	84	27	34	7.0	1.41
Boundary	RC25BDY319	345,255	6,971,763	495	273	-59	162	73	75	2.0	5.07
Boundary	RC25BDY342	345,292	6,971,938	494	272	-60	61	46	48	2.0	4.85
Boundary	RC25BDY380	345,246	6,971,838	494	271	-61	60	25	27	2.0	4.83
Neptune	RC25NPT204	345,403	6,971,180	501	227	-61	60	59	60	1.0	9.88
Neptune	RC25NPT263	345,194	6,971,220	499	225	-60	61	55	56	1.0	10.10
Boundary	RC25BDY273	345,418	6,971,862	495	275	-60	61	46	57	11.0	0.79
Boundary	RC25BDY315	345,224	6,971,787	495	269	-59	84	74	75	1.0	9.13
Boundary	RC25BDY321	345,309	6,971,839	495	270	-60	150	86	98	12.0	0.78
Boundary	RC25BDY323	345,233	6,971,713	495	272	-59	60	25	26	1.0	8.75
Boundary	RC25BDY356	345,257	6,971,963	494	271	-60	61	51	60	9.0	1.00
Boundary	RC25BDY371	345,368	6,971,986	495	272	-60	61	43	48	5.0	1.80
Boundary	RC25BDY388	345,255	6,971,876	494	270	-61	120	81	93	12.0	0.75
Boundary	RC25BDY390	345,284	6,971,850	495	270	-60	150	16	25	9.0	1.04
Boundary	RC25BDY390	345,284	6,971,850	495	270	-60	150	78	95	17.0	0.53

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Boundary	RC25BDY395	345,179	6,971,338	498	270	-60	61	20	23	3.0	3.03
Boundary	RC25BDY425	345,236	6,971,488	498	272	-60	61	36	47	11.0	0.86
Neptune	RC25NPT250	345,277	6,971,231	499	227	-60	61	41	54	13.0	0.70
Boundary	RC25BDY316	345,249	6,971,988	493	270	-60	100	2	3	1.0	7.81
Boundary	RC25BDY333	345,261	6,971,813	495	272	-60	60	54	60	6.0	1.35
Boundary	RC25BDY365	345,395	6,971,963	495	271	-60	61	56	61	5.0	1.58
Boundary	RC25BDY383	345,284	6,971,837	494	274	-60	60	21	28	7.0	1.13
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	100	102	2.0	4.05
Boundary	RC25BDY414	345,191	6,971,412	498	272	-61	61	53	61	8.0	0.98
Boundary	RC25BDY422	345,240	6,971,462	497	271	-61	61	36	39	3.0	2.51
Neptune	RC25NPT191	345,482	6,971,189	503	225	-60	60	58	59	1.0	7.60
Boundary	RC25BDY385	345,321	6,971,835	495	273	-60	60	14	20	6.0	1.20
Boundary	RC25BDY389	345,279	6,971,876	494	270	-60	102	72	78	6.0	1.14
Boundary	RC25BDY391	345,355	6,971,952	495	265	-61	162	118	122	4.0	1.87
Neptune	RC25NPT195	345,424	6,971,167	501	226	-61	60	34	41	7.0	1.03
Neptune	RC25NPT212	345,382	6,971,195	500	228	-62	60	57	60	3.0	2.18
Neptune	RC25NPT219	345,344	6,971,193	500	229	-60	60	32	33	1.0	6.77
Neptune	RC25NPT245	345,323	6,971,242	500	229	-60	61	53	59	6.0	1.21
Boundary	RC25BDY282	345,276	6,971,887	494	271	-61	61	33	34	1.0	6.50
Boundary	RC25BDY285	345,315	6,971,887	494	271	-60	61	21	25	4.0	1.43
Boundary	RC25BDY299	345,317	6,971,912	494	270	-60	61	24	25	1.0	6.23
Boundary	RC25BDY320	345,348	6,971,812	495	270	-60	115	88	99	11.0	0.55
Boundary	RC25BDY330	345,336	6,971,787	495	270	-60	60	22	23	1.0	6.20
Boundary	RC25BDY340	345,267	6,971,938	494	268	-60	61	23	25	2.0	2.89
Boundary	RC25BDY352	345,442	6,971,938	496	270	-61	61	54	60	6.0	0.98
Boundary	RC25BDY385	345,321	6,971,835	495	273	-60	60	52	53	1.0	5.87
Boundary	RC25BDY395	345,179	6,971,338	498	270	-60	61	32	34	2.0	2.96
Boundary	RC25BDY450	345,203	6,971,663	496	269	-60	60	57	60	3.0	2.05
Neptune	RC25NPT212	345,382	6,971,195	500	228	-62	60	40	48	8.0	0.75
Neptune	RC25NPT288	345,251	6,971,170	500	229	-60	121	87	88	1.0	5.53
Boundary	RC25BDY274	345,431	6,971,862	495	272	-60	61	56	61	5.0	0.99
Boundary	RC25BDY313	345,238	6,971,737	495	270	-59	84	76	80	4.0	1.36
Boundary	RC25BDY329	345,237	6,971,788	495	271	-60	60	25	27	2.0	2.66
Boundary	RC25BDY329	345,237	6,971,788	495	271	-60	60	47	48	1.0	5.34
Boundary	RC25BDY333	345,261	6,971,813	495	272	-60	60	18	21	3.0	1.83
Boundary	RC25BDY352	345,442	6,971,938	496	270	-61	61	47	49	2.0	2.58
Boundary	RC25BDY357	345,283	6,971,963	494	272	-60	61	55	56	1.0	4.65
Boundary	RC25BDY358	345,296	6,971,962	494	272	-60	61	53	61	8.0	0.66
Boundary	RC25BDY373	345,394	6,971,987	496	269	-60	61	54	59	5.0	0.91
Boundary	RC25BDY387	345,259	6,971,851	494	270	-62	120	30	31	1.0	4.68
Boundary	RC25BDY388	345,255	6,971,876	494	270	-61	120	21	22	1.0	4.65
Boundary	RC25BDY390	345,284	6,971,850	495	270	-60	150	65	73	8.0	0.59
Boundary	RC25BDY391	345,355	6,971,952	495	265	-61	162	156	162	6.0	0.81
Boundary	RC25BDY395	345,179	6,971,338	498	270	-60	61	44	45	1.0	4.74
Neptune	RC25NPT194	345,415	6,971,158	501	226	-60	60	9	15	6.0	0.76
Neptune	RC25NPT203	345,395	6,971,172	501	223	-61	60	12	17	5.0	0.92
Neptune	RC25NPT205	345,412	6,971,190	501	227	-62	60	55	60	5.0	0.95
Neptune	RC25NPT212	345,382	6,971,195	500	228	-62	60	25	34	9.0	0.51

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Neptune	RC25NPT225	345,306	6,971,190	500	225	-60	60	14	16	2.0	2.28
Neptune	RC25NPT231	345,324	6,971,102	501	228	-61	145	38	39	1.0	4.99
Neptune	RC25NPT231	345,324	6,971,102	501	228	-61	145	93	98	5.0	1.03
Neptune	RC25NPT241	345,288	6,971,207	499	226	-60	61	14	23	9.0	0.53
Neptune	RC25NPT267	345,250	6,971,276	499	224	-61	61	53	54	1.0	5.24
Boundary	RC25BDY269	345,292	6,971,863	494	276	-60	61	25	30	5.0	0.73
Boundary	RC25BDY269	345,292	6,971,863	494	276	-60	61	49	55	6.0	0.68
Boundary	RC25BDY277	345,267	6,971,865	494	267	-61	61	39	41	2.0	2.25
Boundary	RC25BDY278	345,230	6,971,863	494	270	-61	61	48	51	3.0	1.19
Boundary	RC25BDY305	345,429	6,971,913	495	271	-61	61	26	30	4.0	0.95
Boundary	RC25BDY321	345,309	6,971,839	495	270	-60	150	43	46	3.0	1.38
Boundary	RC25BDY335	345,285	6,971,813	495	270	-60	60	19	23	4.0	1.03
Boundary	RC25BDY350	345,417	6,971,937	495	270	-60	61	31	35	4.0	1.04
Boundary	RC25BDY391	345,355	6,971,952	495	265	-61	162	105	107	2.0	1.91
Boundary	RC25BDY408	345,177	6,971,313	498	270	-60	61	44	45	1.0	4.32
Boundary	RC25BDY409	345,171	6,971,362	498	271	-60	61	50	51	1.0	4.45
Boundary	RC25BDY414	345,191	6,971,412	498	272	-61	61	16	22	6.0	0.63
Boundary	RC25BDY424	345,186	6,971,487	498	273	-61	61	52	58	6.0	0.71
Boundary	RC25BDY446	345,229	6,971,638	496	275	-61	60	54	58	4.0	0.89
Neptune	RC25NPT289	345,270	6,971,189	499	226	-61	175	83	86	3.0	1.27
Boundary	RC25BDY285	345,315	6,971,887	494	271	-60	61	53	54	1.0	2.65
Boundary	RC25BDY310	345,258	6,971,712	495	271	-59	102	48	49	1.0	3.27
Boundary	RC25BDY311	345,214	6,971,737	495	269	-60	84	20	21	1.0	3.19
Boundary	RC25BDY313	345,238	6,971,737	495	270	-59	84	34	35	1.0	3.35
Boundary	RC25BDY316	345,249	6,971,988	493	270	-60	100	74	76	2.0	1.43
Boundary	RC25BDY322	345,343	6,971,912	494	268	-60	120	115	119	4.0	0.64
Boundary	RC25BDY334	345,273	6,971,813	495	270	-60	60	57	58	1.0	2.82
Boundary	RC25BDY343	345,304	6,971,937	494	272	-60	61	51	54	3.0	1.05
Boundary	RC25BDY343	345,304	6,971,937	494	272	-60	61	59	60	1.0	2.83
Boundary	RC25BDY351	345,430	6,971,937	495	270	-60	61	6	7	1.0	3.45
Boundary	RC25BDY364	345,382	6,971,963	495	272	-60	61	50	52	2.0	1.38
Boundary	RC25BDY380	345,246	6,971,838	494	271	-61	60	18	19	1.0	3.02
Boundary	RC25BDY381	345,259	6,971,838	495	274	-61	60	19	20	1.0	2.84
Boundary	RC25BDY382	345,271	6,971,837	494	274	-61	60	46	47	1.0	3.24
Boundary	RC25BDY384	345,296	6,971,836	494	274	-61	60	43	47	4.0	0.81
Boundary	RC25BDY386	345,224	6,971,812	495	271	-61	60	29	30	1.0	3.14
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	50	52	2.0	1.27
Boundary	RC25BDY415	345,241	6,971,412	498	274	-61	61	51	57	6.0	0.52
Boundary	RC25BDY421	345,227	6,971,463	497	270	-60	61	52	53	1.0	2.74
Boundary	RC25BDY423	345,161	6,971,487	498	271	-61	61	40	41	1.0	3.03
Boundary	RC25BDY430	345,236	6,971,538	497	271	-61	61	33	37	4.0	0.80
Neptune	RC25NPT208	345,330	6,971,143	500	227	-61	60	26	27	1.0	2.70
Neptune	RC25NPT217	345,328	6,971,177	500	226	-61	60	33	34	1.0	2.77
Neptune	RC25NPT221	345,362	6,971,211	500	228	-61	60	56	58	2.0	1.53
Neptune	RC25NPT242	345,296	6,971,216	499	226	-60	61	31	35	4.0	0.69
Neptune	RC25NPT249	345,267	6,971,221	499	228	-61	61	45	46	1.0	3.21
Neptune	RC25NPT283	345,182	6,971,313	498	226	-61	61	7	11	4.0	0.84
Neptune	RC25NPT284	345,192	6,971,323	498	226	-61	61	43	48	5.0	0.65

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Boundary	RC25BDY271	345,331	6,971,863	495	272	-60	61	20	22	2.0	0.77
Boundary	RC25BDY275	345,243	6,971,863	494	267	-61	61	46	49	3.0	0.72
Boundary	RC25BDY283	345,289	6,971,887	494	273	-61	61	24	28	4.0	0.58
Boundary	RC25BDY295	345,266	6,971,913	494	271	-61	61	21	22	1.0	2.45
Boundary	RC25BDY315	345,224	6,971,787	495	269	-59	84	30	31	1.0	2.37
Boundary	RC25BDY320	345,348	6,971,812	495	270	-60	115	106	110	4.0	0.59
Boundary	RC25BDY321	345,309	6,971,839	495	270	-60	150	19	22	3.0	0.57
Boundary	RC25BDY321	345,309	6,971,839	495	270	-60	150	128	129	1.0	2.23
Boundary	RC25BDY322	345,343	6,971,912	494	268	-60	120	109	110	1.0	2.40
Boundary	RC25BDY342	345,292	6,971,938	494	272	-60	61	58	59	1.0	1.80
Boundary	RC25BDY346	345,342	6,971,938	494	268	-60	61	53	55	2.0	0.84
Boundary	RC25BDY382	345,271	6,971,837	494	274	-61	60	58	59	1.0	1.61
Boundary	RC25BDY386	345,224	6,971,812	495	271	-61	60	56	57	1.0	2.05
Boundary	RC25BDY387	345,259	6,971,851	494	270	-62	120	21	22	1.0	1.53
Boundary	RC25BDY387	345,259	6,971,851	494	270	-62	120	66	68	2.0	1.25
Boundary	RC25BDY389	345,279	6,971,876	494	270	-60	102	33	34	1.0	2.10
Boundary	RC25BDY391	345,355	6,971,952	495	265	-61	162	138	140	2.0	0.85
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	44	45	1.0	1.81
Boundary	RC25BDY392	345,279	6,971,992	494	263	-59	240	171	172	1.0	2.20
Boundary	RC25BDY394	345,167	6,971,338	498	270	-61	61	8	10	2.0	0.91
Boundary	RC25BDY396	345,192	6,971,338	498	269	-61	61	31	34	3.0	0.54
Boundary	RC25BDY407	345,164	6,971,313	499	274	-59	61	19	22	3.0	0.58
Boundary	RC25BDY417	345,184	6,971,438	498	271	-60	61	47	50	3.0	0.61
Boundary	RC25BDY421	345,227	6,971,463	497	270	-60	61	10	12	2.0	0.76
Boundary	RC25BDY435	345,166	6,971,588	496	272	-61	61	12	14	2.0	0.78
Boundary	RC25BDY445	345,204	6,971,638	496	271	-60	60	20	21	1.0	1.82
Boundary	RC25BDY447	345,252	6,971,638	496	270	-60	60	55	56	1.0	2.29
Boundary	RC25BDY455	345,277	6,971,688	496	272	-59	60	42	45	3.0	0.80
Neptune	RC25NPT188	345,456	6,971,163	502	228	-60	60	46	49	3.0	0.57
Neptune	RC25NPT188	345,456	6,971,163	502	228	-60	60	58	60	2.0	0.88
Neptune	RC25NPT192	345,491	6,971,198	503	225	-61	60	34	35	1.0	2.22
Neptune	RC25NPT192	345,491	6,971,198	503	225	-61	60	51	52	1.0	1.87
Neptune	RC25NPT194	345,415	6,971,158	501	226	-60	60	20	22	2.0	0.85
Neptune	RC25NPT202	345,386	6,971,164	500	225	-60	60	2	3	1.0	1.77
Neptune	RC25NPT205	345,412	6,971,190	501	227	-62	60	42	45	3.0	0.65
Neptune	RC25NPT217	345,328	6,971,177	500	226	-61	60	19	21	2.0	1.21
Neptune	RC25NPT223	345,271	6,971,155	500	227	-60	60	34	35	1.0	1.57
Neptune	RC25NPT225	345,306	6,971,190	500	225	-60	60	48	51	3.0	0.76
Neptune	RC25NPT225	345,306	6,971,190	500	225	-60	60	55	56	1.0	1.53
Neptune	RC25NPT230	345,309	6,971,158	500	222	-61	181	142	145	3.0	0.61
Neptune	RC25NPT230	345,309	6,971,158	500	222	-61	181	172	173	1.0	2.43
Neptune	RC25NPT231	345,324	6,971,102	501	228	-61	145	109	113	4.0	0.52
Neptune	RC25NPT270	345,204	6,971,265	499	225	-61	61	19	20	1.0	2.03
Neptune	RC25NPT275	345,170	6,971,266	499	225	-61	61	26	30	4.0	0.56
Neptune	RC25NPT278	345,205	6,971,301	498	224	-61	61	9	11	2.0	1.03
Neptune	RC25NPT278	345,205	6,971,301	498	224	-61	61	24	27	3.0	0.51
Neptune	RC25NPT281	345,156	6,971,288	499	229	-60	61	45	46	1.0	1.82
Neptune	RC25NPT288	345,251	6,971,170	500	229	-60	121	62	63	1.0	2.14

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
Neptune	RC25NPT289	345,270	6,971,189	499	226	-61	175	41	42	1.0	1.69

Appendix Two | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Recent Drilling at Dingo Range Gold Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 metre samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. • All reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples. The 4m composite are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • All air core (AC) is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples. The 4m composite are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composites are taken from the excess bagged material off the cyclone every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample for both the 4m composites and the 1m resamples. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • The drill program used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie for RC and diamond samples: (i) SGS — samples crushed and milled to <75µm and assayed using fire assay (50g) with additional AAS. (ii) Bureau Veritas — samples crushed and milled to <75µm (90% pass) and assayed using fire assay (40g) with additional AAS. • Soil samples are collected from the B horizon (~5 to ~20cm below the surface). Prior to collection, the surface of the sample site is swept clean of surficial material in order to minimize any contamination. • Each soil sample uses material which is passed through a screening process, involving material (~1-2kg) won from below the B horizon which is added into the upper portion of a two-stage hand-shaken screening drum. When shaken, the material which passes through –125um size screen filter sieve falls into the lower portion of the drum. A sub-sample is created using a minimum of 50 grams of screened, -125um material which is then transferred into the sample sachet, (the soil sample)_which is then transported to the lab. To avoid contamination, the soil sample drum is then cleaned prior to the next sample.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• A Schramm 685 drill rig with a 5.5-inch hammer and a Schramm 450 with a 5.375-inch hammer is used for RC drilling. • A UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond core. • A custom-made wheel based drill rig with a 3inch bit is used for AC drilling. • All holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviations were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• AC and RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC and AC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material. • All RC 1m samples were put through a fixed cone splitter with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 5kg sample. • All AC 1m samples are produced with the spear technique from the bagged material off the cyclone. • The drilling used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie for RC samples: SGS– samples are dried at 105° celsius, crushed and milled to 85% passing -75µm. Assay was 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. Bureau Veritas– samples are dried at 105° celsius, crushed and milled to 90% passing -75µm. Assay was 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. • Soil samples are prepared and analysed by Bureau Veritas (Perth) at their Canning Vale Laboratory • Soil samples are collected whilst the material is dry in nature and during periods of no rainfall. There is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • Soil sample preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (Bureau Veritas Perth), where the samples are dried at 105° celsius, and then pulverised using a vibrating disc pulveriser so 90% of particles passing through a 75um size. • Soil sample analysis then begins by Bureau Veritas taking a 40 gram charge of material and mixing it with hydrochloric and nitric acid, a 2-acid digest creating an aliquot, which is then tested using ICP-OES (Inductively Couples Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry and ICP-MS. (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry. • Each soil sample is tested by Bureau Veritas for calcium and potassium using ICP-AES, and tested using ICP-MS for gold, silver, arsenic, barium, bismuth, cerium, chromium, caesium, copper, lithium, molybdenum, nickel, lead, palladium, platinum, rubidium, tin, tellurium, titanium, tungsten and zinc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the accredited SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie, 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold or the accredited Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie for 40g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. These methods have a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Field duplicates were collected at the rig, directly from the cyclone at a rate of one in every 50 samples for the entire program. • Soil sampling conducted by EMR includes field-populated standards (CRMs) which are inserted at a ratio of 1 for every 33 field samples. • Soil sampling assaying by Bureau Veritas using ICP-OES has a lower detection limit of 100ppm for calcium and 100ppm for potassium. • Soil sampling assaying by Bureau Veritas using ICP-MS has a lower detection limit of 1ppb for Gold, 0.005ppm for platinum, 0.02ppm for silver, 0.1ppm for arsenic, 0.1ppm for barium, 0.1ppm for bismuth, 0.01ppm for cerium, 0.2ppm for chromium, 0.2ppm for caesium, 0.1ppm for copper, 0.1ppm for lithium, 0.02ppm for molybdenum, 0.1ppm for nickel, 0.2ppm for lead, 0.01ppm for rubidium, 0.1ppm for tin, 0.02ppm for tellurium, 10ppm for titanium, 0.05ppm for tungsten and 1ppm for zinc. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QAQC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Data verification and validation procedures undertaken included checks on collar position against design and site survey collar pick-ups by licenced contract surveyors. Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The grid system used is MGA_94. The creation of the topographic surface is based on a site survey pick-up in March 2014 by GEMS (Glockner Engineering and Mining Services, licenced Australian surveyors) and again in July 2014, August 2015, August 2017, December 2023 and July 2024 of all drill holes and surface contour points in GDA_94. Recently, a licenced contract surveyor has been rostered to site to support construction activities and is also being utilised to record precise drill collar locations at regular weekly intervals. • Collars drilled prior to 20 December 2023 have been picked up using Trimble RTK DGPS by Insight UAS authorised surveyors. Drill holes drilled after 4 July 2024 have been picked up using a hand GPS. These collars will continue to be picked up using DGPS in future survey campaigns. It is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up relevant collars prior to any resource calculation. • All drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~5m intervals for the drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources. • The drill program adopted a standard sample length of 1.0m. • Soil samples are carried out on an appropriate grid orientation to both discover mineralisation and observe mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All RC and AC samples were sampled as single 1m or 4m calico samples, each with a unique sample number. These calicos were collected from the drill sites in allotments of 1 tonne bulka bags. These bulka bags were loaded by field staff and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie or Bureau Veritas (BV) by road transport supplied by the relevant laboratory. Zones of waste are sampled as a composite sample using the spear sampling technique. In the case of RC samples, if the composite returns an anomalous value, the individual 1m samples (collected and stored at the time of drilling) are submitted for analysis. In the case of AC samples, a 1m spear sample is collected in the field for submission. • The chain of custody for all drill and soil samples from the drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the BV laboratory facility in Kalgoorlie is managed by Emerald personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the permanent onsite exploration camp, where all samples are batched up for shipment to BV laboratory by transport arranged by BV. • Sample submission forms are sent to the BV laboratory in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. • BV is responsible for shipping samples from the exploration camp to the analytical laboratories in Kalgoorlie. If additional work is required from their Perth laboratories, then BV arranges transport. • All bulk residues are stored permanently at the exploration camp onsite • No information is available regarding sample security procedures for the historical drilling results reported.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Emerald employees completed their most recent lab audit of both the SGS Kalgoorlie and Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie laboratories in October 2025. • Keith King regularly attends the Dingo Range Gold Project and inspects all drilling and sampling practices taking place.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from Recent Drilling at Dingo Range Gold Project

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The prospects within the Dingo Range Gold Project are 100% held by Emerald Resources NL's wholly owned subsidiary, Emerald Resources (WA) Pty Ltd or by its wholly owned subsidiaries. • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Geology comprises a basalt country rock and BIF with intrusions of various composition and ages. All Dingo Range Gold Project prospects are associated with an approximate 45 degrees to subvertical dipping mineralised lode (or sheets) that have formed in association with the basalt/BIF contact and Orogenic hydrothermal mineralisation typical of the WA goldfields. Gold mineralisation is as shallow as a few metres below surface, extends to some 500m below surface and is open at depth. • The weathering profile displays a surface laterite, followed by clay/saprolite weathering predominately in association with the weathered basalt. Saprock is encountered earlier in association with weathered BIF. Global fresh rock is encountered from 70m down hole, but weathering is not well advanced at Neptune and hard saprock and fresh rock are encountered in more shallow horizons.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Details of significant drilling results are shown in Appendix One.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high-grade top cuts have been applied. • Unless otherwise specifically stated, the reported significant intersections in Appendix One are above 2 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.

Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix One. • Soil and Rock chip geochemical anomalies are depicted on the attached maps with sample points locations denoted and auger and rock chip symbols coloured by gold levels.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples — size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.

Appendix Three | New Significant Intercepts – Memot Resource Infill or Extensional Drilling (Note: Blank Assay values for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn indicate multielement assay results are pending) >2 gram metre Au or anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb or Zn values

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	556.2	558	1.8	11.28	27.53	8,485	487	965
Memot	RC25MMT451	633,556	1,317,938	48	225	-60	67	34	35	1.0	17.80	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT446	633,513	1,317,929	47	225	-60	67	61	63	2.0	8.55	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT413	634,130	1,317,782	46	225	-56	265	193	196.2	3.2	3.52	2.73	418	29	80
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	444	445.4	1.4	6.94	25.40	3,740	102	285
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	482	491	9.0	1.01	0.84	334	9	79
Memot	DD25MMT429	633,903	1,317,627	48	225	-62	249	171.2	172.2	1.0	7.75	4.30	167	727	3,770
Memot	DD25MMT409	633,574	1,318,432	41	224	-74	436	399	399.6	0.6	11.35	3.40	44	636	41
Memot	DD25MMT415	633,635	1,318,353	41	222	-68	553	195	202.6	7.6	0.93	3.98	555	176	83
Memot	DD25MMT434	633,874	1,317,595	48	222	-60	217	92.4	93	0.6	11.05	7.70	87	1,570	2,990
Memot	DD25MMT438	633,961	1,318,318	52	220	-70	603	477	477.6	0.6	12.30	30.80	1,670	3,430	381
Memot	RC25MMT449	633,539	1,317,955	47	225	-60	67	63	65	2.0	3.33	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT422	633,775	1,318,131	42	225	-71	589	22	27	5.0	1.14	0.28	133	5	136
Memot	DD25MMT423	634,092	1,317,898	49	222	-69	391	112	113	1.0	4.72	0.90	63	6	17
Memot	RC25MMT446	633,513	1,317,929	47	225	-60	67	49	50	1.0	5.46	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT272	633,662	1,317,885	49	225	-63	637	499.6	500.2	0.6	6.50	29.60	6,030	257	564
Memot	DD25MMT402	633,594	1,318,382	41	225	-66	529	191.6	192.4	0.8	4.73	15.40	638	1,240	668
Memot	DD25MMT405	634,165	1,318,519	48	225	-62	600	196.8	197.6	0.8	5.10	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT409	633,574	1,318,432	41	224	-74	436	195.2	196.2	1.0	4.11	6.00	155	635	782
Memot	DD25MMT414	634,016	1,317,771	47	225	-60	364	167.2	167.8	0.6	6.19	38.00	2,430	2,400	6,530
Memot	DD25MMT423	634,092	1,317,898	49	222	-69	391	102	103	1.0	3.99	0.80	37	1	12
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	423	428	5.0	0.87	1.26	360	9	101
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	643.8	644.6	0.8	5.29	10.40	3,090	69	162
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	360	361.6	1.6	2.76	15.05	840	1,490	463
Memot	DD25MMT418	634,018	1,317,769	47	195	-80	331	169	169.8	0.8	3.75	10.50	1,445	792	4,950
Memot	DD25MMT423	634,092	1,317,898	49	222	-69	391	308.4	309.6	1.2	2.91	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT451	633,556	1,317,938	48	225	-60	67	49	50	1.0	3.10	-	-	-	-

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Silver (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Memot	RCDD25MMT098	633,854	1,318,434	45	225	-65	619	330.8	336	5.2	0.67	0.47	97	13	52
Memot	RCDD25MMT261	633,570	1,317,898	48	225	-70	661	446.8	447.4	0.6	4.99	0.50	538	0	31
Memot	DD25MMT272	633,662	1,317,885	49	225	-63	637	420.6	421.6	1.0	1.77	1.10	310	12	207
Memot	DD25MMT272	633,662	1,317,885	49	225	-63	637	539	539.6	0.6	3.72	5.50	1,260	32	157
Memot	DD25MMT394	633,072	1,318,577	40	225	-55	273	44	45	1.0	2.40	0.10	133	10	43
Memot	DD25MMT402	633,594	1,318,382	41	225	-66	529	202.8	203.4	0.6	3.19	5.20	211	231	947
Memot	DD25MMT405	634,165	1,318,519	48	225	-62	600	65.4	66	0.6	2.64	-	-	-	-
Memot	DD25MMT412	633,617	1,318,400	41	224	-76	445	371	372	1.0	1.71	0.05	49	2	36
Memot	DD25MMT413	634,130	1,317,782	46	225	-56	265	118	118.6	0.6	2.64	5.90	392	235	371
Memot	DD25MMT414	634,016	1,317,771	47	225	-60	364	20	21	1.0	1.98	2.20	325	17	119
Memot	DD25MMT414	634,016	1,317,771	47	225	-60	364	138	139.8	1.8	1.10	2.50	788	55	345
Memot	DD25MMT438	633,961	1,318,318	52	220	-70	603	86.6	87.2	0.6	2.97	27.70	8,650	136	411
Memot	DD25MMT438	633,961	1,318,318	52	220	-70	603	492.2	492.8	0.6	4.06	23.80	574	37	78
Memot	RC25MMT450	633,548	1,317,929	48	225	-60	20	5	6	1.0	2.10	-	-	-	-
Memot	RC25MMT452	633,566	1,317,947	48	225	-60	37	5	7	2.0	0.88	-	-	-	-
Memot	RCDD25MMT158	633,585	1,317,953	48	222	-70	664	568.8	569.4	0.6	3.61	0.40	152	2	43

Appendix Four | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report
Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data from New Significant Intercepts – Memot Resource Infill or Extensional Drilling

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 metre samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Standards are inserted at regular intervals in sample batches to test laboratory performance. • For the recent exploration drilling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the pre-collar. The 4m program composited are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter or three staged riffle splitter at the drill rig to produce a 2-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with 80% of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • The exploration drill samples preparation is carried out at a commercial off-site laboratory (ALS Phnom Penh). Gold assays are conducted at ALS Vientiane, Laos utilising a 50gram subsample of 85% passing 75µm pulped sample using Fire Assay with AAS finish on and Aqua Regia digest of the lead collection button. Multi-element assay is completed at ALS, Perth, Australia on a 1g pulp subsample digested by Aqua Regia and determined by ICP-AES or ICP-MS for lowest available detection for the respective element. • No historic drill results have been quoted in this release. • Standards, field duplicates and pulp blanks are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• A track mounted UDR650 rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC pre-collar holes along with Schramm T450WS/BH mounted on tracked drill rig is used to drill 5.51-inch RC collars and a LF90 rig is used to drill NQ2 diamond Core. • Recent drilling used a REFLEX survey tool to survey hole deviation. A typical downhole survey was taken at 12m depth and then every 30m to the end of hole. Surveying of RC holes utilises 6m of stainless drill rod to negate the magnetic interference from the rod string and hammer assembly. All readings showed that down hole were within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All RC 1m samples and sub-samples (pre- and post-split) are weighed at the rig, to check that there is adequate sample material for assay. Any wet or damp samples are noted and that information is recorded in the database; samples are usually dry.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chips and diamond core are routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralisation and/or veining, and alteration. In addition, the magnetic susceptibility of all samples is routinely measured. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features. • Standard field data are similarly recorded (qualitatively) routinely by a geologist for all soil sampling sites.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • All samples were prepared for assay at the NATA accredited ALS Cambodia sample preparation facility in Phnom Penh; and that facility has been inspected, at the request of the Company, numerous times and most recently by Mr Keith King in April 2023. Samples are dried for a minimum of 12 hours at 105˚C. • This sample technique is industry standard and is deemed appropriate for the material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Vientiane, Laos, for single Aqua Regia digest with a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish. Samples are sent to the similarly accredited ALS Lab in Brisbane, Australia and ALS Lab Perth, Australia, for multi-element ICP analysis, after partial extraction by aqua regia digest then via a combination of ICP-MS and ICP- AES. This method has a lower detection limit of 1ppm gold. If the Au result is greater than 100ppm Au then sample is assayed by a 50g gravimetric analysis with a high upper detection limit. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs and pulp blanks into all batches - usually 1 of each for every 20 field samples. Additional blanks used are home-made from barren quarry basalt. QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation, and any problems are investigated before results are released to the market - no issues were raised with the results reported here. • All assay data, including internal and external QAQC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • All field data associated with drilling and sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols and security measures in place.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Whilst all sample locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values), not all samples were in situ. All locations are surveyed to WGS84 as specified in Appendix Three. • Drill hole collar locations are first surveyed with a hand-held GPS instrument (which generates relatively inaccurate RL values). The locations of all holes used in Mineral Resource estimates are verified or amended by survey using a differential GPS by an external contractor with excellent accuracy in all dimensions using a local base station reference. • The newly reported collars of holes drilled have been picked up by a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment. • Down-hole surveys are routinely undertaken at 30m intervals for all types of drilling, using a single-shot or multi-shot REFLEX survey tool (operated by the driller and checked by the supervising geologist).
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a "close-to-orthogonal" intercept. • Drilling has been done at various orientations. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low. • Soil sampling grids are of appropriate orientation to cover the observed mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for all drill samples from the drill rig and soil/auger samples from the field to the ALS Sample Preparation facility in Phnom Penh is managed by Renaissance personnel. Drill samples are transported from the drill site to the Memot exploration core farm, where they are logged and all samples are batched up for shipment to Phnom Penh. • Sample submission forms are sent to the ALS Sample Preparation facility in paper form (with the samples themselves) and also as an electronic copy. Delivered samples are reconciled with the batch submission form prior to the commencement of any sample preparation. • ALS is responsible for shipping sample pulps from Phnom Penh to the analytical laboratories in Vientiane, Brisbane and Perth and all samples are tracked via their Global Enterprise Management System. • All bulk residues are stored permanently at the ALS laboratory in Phnom Penh or at a company leased storage area in the Memot town.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Comprehensive QAQC audits have been routinely conducted by the various competent persons as part of each resource estimating process. • Keith King completed his most recent site visit and lab audit of the ALS Phnom Penh and Vientiane facilities in October 2023.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results from New Significant Intercepts – Memot Resource Infill or Extensional Drilling

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Memot licences are held (100%) in the name of Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emerald Resources NL (EMR). • The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historic Exploration on the Memot licence has been completed by previous explorer Sun Trading; including soil sampling, and diamond drilling. No historic assay results have been quoted in this release.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold occurrences within the licences are interpreted as either an "intrusion-related gold system" or "Porphyry" related mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins and associated within or proximal distance to a Cretaceous age diorite.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level — elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Details of significant drilling in Appendix Three.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high-grade top cuts have been applied. • The reported significant intersections in Appendix Three are above 2 gram metre Au intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t Au. Cu, Pb and Zn significant intersections allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with lower cut trigger values of greater than 2,000ppm Cu, Pb or Zn.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix Three.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All mineralisation is associated with visible amounts of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite or chalcopyrite.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling programs are being planned on additional nearby targets. • Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.